91 A38

The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

VOL. X., No. 488.] FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918. [PRICE 2D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Feminism and the General Election	218
Women and Village Reconstruction. By "Jason" ...	218
Reviews—"In War and Peace"	219
Correspondence— A Police-court Visitor, M. Mears, M. M. Green	219
Reports and Notices—Miss Fraser's Return from America, &c.	220

[The N.U.W.S.S. does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles or in correspondence.

All MSS. and letters relating thereto should be addressed to the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, *Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1. Telephone: Museum 2702.]*

Notes and News.

Women M.P.'s.

Mr. Bonar Law has announced that the Law Officers of the Crown are unanimously of opinion that women are not eligible as Members of Parliament. If this is the case, we hope the Government will lose no time in bringing in a short "enabling" Bill to make them eligible. The political parties, the Press, and the public have shown not only that they are prepared for this change, but that they will not be content without it. There are plenty of women candidates ready to stand, and the electorate plainly wishes for women as well as men representatives. We hope there will be no unnecessary delay.

Women Visitors to the House of Commons.

In reply to a question asked him by Colonel Sir J. Craig last week, Mr. Bonar Law said that if there was a general desire he would be glad to arrange an opportunity, after the recess, for a discussion on the question of opening the available galleries of the House of Commons to women and men impartially. We have no doubt that there will be this general desire. It is obvious that when women are represented in the House they must be given the same opportunity of observing for themselves what their representatives are doing, as is given to men voters. It is to be hoped that the Press gallery will be included among the available galleries discussed: the exclusion of women journalists from it is becoming a scandal.

The Adjournment of Parliament.

On Thursday, August 8th, Parliament adjourned until October 15th. It has got through a good deal of work since it met for its eighth session on February 12th last. It has recently extended its own life to January 30th, 1919, but there is a widespread impression that a General Election is not far off. The chief legislative achievement of the Session in the domestic sphere is, of course, the Education Act; but most of the time of Parliament has been taken up with measures connected with the prosecution of the war. The good news of the Allied advance enabled it to adjourn in a spirit of cheerfulness.

The Education Act.

The Education Act received the Royal Assent last week. One blot on the Bill, the continuance of unrestricted Sunday labour, has been taken out by the House of Lords. Labour on Sundays, and in certain circumstances on school days, has been limited to two hours. Part of the provisions of the Act will come into force at once; the first six clauses dealing with the formation of local education schemes will come into operation as soon as the local authorities are ready. We may hope, therefore, that in a very short time the rising generation will be profiting by the fresh opportunities afforded by this much-needed Act.

The Liberty of the Subject.

The daily papers have recently reported several prosecutions under 40 D. D.O.R.A. Mr. Muskett, appearing for the Commissioner of Police at the Marylebone Police Court last week, said that these cases have "not turned out satisfactorily." We understand this to mean that the women accused have been found, on medical examination, to be free from the disease which they were said to have communicated. In direct opposition to the principles of British justice these unfortunate girls have been held guilty till they have proved the contrary, and have then been discharged—to the dissatisfaction of the police. It is interesting to observe that in the case of Edith Odell, charged at the Lambeth Police Court last week, Mr. Muskett prosecuting, intimated that he did not propose to proceed further with the case, the medical examination of the prisoner having "given a negative result." In reply to a protest against the infringement of the liberty of the subject, entailed by the arrest, Mr. Muskett said that the authorities were doing their best to enforce the Regulation *in face of great difficulties. As far as the accused was concerned there was no hardship*—No hardship in unjust accusation and arrest and in having to submit to a painful and horrible form of examination in order to prove that one is not guilty? We fear that those of our readers who have realised the nature of the examination (and many others too) will continue to sympathise with the girls who have to undergo it rather than with the police whose great difficulty appears to be that those they arrest will persist in bringing proof that they are innocent.

Medicine and the Social Organism.

The Memorandum which has been addressed to the President of the Board of Education by the Chief Medical Officer furnishes absorbingly interesting reading to the layman (or laywoman). Sir George Newman eschews technicalities and illustrates his argument from wide fields of life and literature, quoting not only from men of science but from Burke, Thackeray and Cardinal Newman. The section on Preventive Medicine gives a vivid picture of what has been done and what might be done in this great sphere of human effort. Sir George Newman complains that medical education as it is at present does not give the student a sufficiently wide knowledge of the human problems with which he (or she) will have to deal. "The young doctor," as Sir George truly says, "goes out into the world almost entirely ignorant of the 'setting' of his professional studies, or the relationship they bear to human society and the great social problems which he will soon discover to be pressing around him. He is wholly without sense of proportion in the matter, and possesses not even the elementary data for true perspective. His first patient may be a pauper, but he knows nothing of the local arrangements of Poor Law treatment; his second a midwifery case, but he has been taught nothing of the practical operation of the Midwives Act and little of the wide prevalence of disability among women owing to unskilful medical and midwifery attendance; his third a case of industrial poisoning, but he is uninformed regarding factory hygiene, or how or why his patient was poisoned, or what the remedy is, or whether compensation is available. His fourth patient may suffer from tuberculosis, but he does not know of the sanitary machinery of the area in which he lives for dealing with this disease—its diagnosis, its notification, its isolation or its prevention. The fifth may be a case of rickets, and the student reflects on *craniotabes*, thickened bones, hypophosphites and meat juice, but he forgets the dark and crowded tenement which has produced the child and of the futility of the advice which he innocently offers."

FEMINISM AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

As we recently pointed out, the great problems of politics are likely to come before the individual elector in rather a confusing way at the next General Election. Every voter will have to make up his or her mind which of the issues at stake he or she thinks most important, and to vote for the candidate who is "sound" on those. Few people will have the luck to find a candidate in their own constituency who is absolutely to their mind in all ways. But although the actual casting of our votes will depend on the questions we put first—and who can doubt that for most of us these will be questions of peace and war—it will be in our power to inquire into the candidate's views on *all* the subjects which we think important, and in so doing to awaken his attention to them.

It will be the bounden duty of every Feminist to bring before the candidates the principles of Feminism; and though many of us may feel that we shall not be able to vote for a candidate just because he accepts some particular point of the Feminist programme, regardless of his views on National policy, there are certain fundamental principles, the denial of which by a candidate should make it impossible for us to vote for him, however we might agree with him in other respects. No true Feminist, or, to use the older and dearer term, no Suffragist, ought to vote for a man who upholds and consents to the exploitation of women in the school or in the office, in the field or in the factory, in the home or on the streets.

Already the words "equal pay for equal work" are being accepted by the women workers of many lands as a rallying cry for their demand for economic freedom, as "votes for women" has been the rallying cry for their demand for political freedom. Already the National Federation of Women Teachers is engaged in the first great series of battles for this object. In the years ahead of us, it is quite evident that other women workers at all points of the line will have to take up the offensive. Otherwise great danger will confront the men workers, who will return from the defence of their country only to find their economic position undermined by the use of cheap labour; and still graver ones the women themselves, to whom, unless equal treatment be conceded, the old capitalist system and the most revolutionary proposals of Guild Socialism may prove but as the upper and the nether millstone. In deciding how to cast their votes let Feminists beware, and, whether their chosen candidates are employers or trade unionists, Conservatives or Liberals, or Labour men—or women—let them be sure that they hold sound views as to the economic future of women workers, and that if they do not at once accept the formula "equal pay for equal work," they at least accept what it means.

It is possible that some of those candidates who recognise the deplorable results of the exploitation of women in industry will be shocked and surprised when Suffragists call their attention to the fact that women are also exploited in the home. Yet the fact that the work of wives and mothers is not yet recognised as having any economic value lies at the very root of the economic weakness of women outside the home: and our present deplorable marriage and guardianship laws leave women without security for some of the most elementary of human rights. It will be the duty of all feminist voters to inquire into the views of their candidates on these matters.

Yet more stringent must be their questioning on the subject of the darkest exploitation of all—that which is imposed on women by the unequal moral standard unhappily admitted by the law of our land. This is a subject so painful that many voters and many candidates will probably shrink from facing it, as we see that many Members of Parliament do when it comes up in the House. But to yield to this shrinking now would be as criminal as to yield to a temptation not to think about the war. It is only by thinking about these horrors that we can learn how to prevent them; and if we do not think, we are responsible for the evil which we have not tried to prevent.

In the coming months we must not only think ourselves but we must make our candidates think, if they are not already doing so. Feminists are and will continue to be divided in their views about the present war, the coming peace, the league of nations, education and forms of government, religion and the destinies of mankind; they will choose their political parties accordingly, but we repeat that no feminist who is worthy of that name (or of the name of suffragist) will vote for any candidate who upholds the exploitation of women, or who is indifferent to it.

Women and Village Reconstruction.

By Jason.

In our old days of controversy on the franchise a friend of mine used to think that he had said the last word on the subject when he argued that women's sphere was the οἶκια and man's the πόλις. The contrast had a significance deeper than he appreciated, for the sort of home that we set up as our ideal depends on the sort of society that we have in mind. This truth is stamped upon our civilisation. The industrial towns that sprang up in the early days of the Industrial Revolution were simply one aspect of the new industrial system. Even to-day the man who walks through the streets of Oldham or Blackburn can call up before his mind the catastrophe that overwhelmed generation after generation of men and women beneath the new tyranny. For he sees around him not the home of a people with some allowance of leisure, some share in the interests and the opportunities of a civilised life, but settlements of men and women who were to provide the cannon fodder of the economic system. Our towns, that is, are what they are because the men who made them and forced men and women to live in them thought a particular kind of society desirable—a society in which nine people out of ten spent their lives in obeying others and in the unrelenting routine of the factory. Reconstruction means the rebuilding of social life on a new basis, so that industry may be the servant and not the master, of human life.

So with our villages. The recent report of the Selborne Committee on Agricultural Policy contains a proposal for a series of local inquiries into the needs of village reconstruction. Lord Milner, who has suggested this scheme, says quite frankly, in his evidence, that the reason why our villages are so ill-adapted to the needs and the comfort of the people who live in them is to be found in the circumstances under which the great Enclosures were carried out. He draws a graphic picture of their condition:

> ". . . . cottages crowded together without gardens, allotments non-existent or far remote from the village, and grassfields actually inside the village occupied as parts of large farms. There is no land available for small ownership, for plots, on which the villagers might supplement their wages or other earnings by growing fruit or vegetables, or keeping bees or poultry. There is no common for cows or horses. There is no playground for the children except the highways (no longer safe as a playground). . . . Milk in hundreds of gallons is produced in the parish, but it all goes to London and other big towns. The inhabitants are lucky if they are allowed to buy skim milk from a sympathetic farmer, and even then they must go to the back door to fetch it. . . ."
>
> "The number of cottages in villages which stand on only two or three poles of ground is enormous, and yet within a stone's throw of them there is often a grass field or an arable field occupied by a farmer, the former containing the cows which produce the milk the villagers cannot buy, and the latter growing a poor crop of wheat or beans and sometimes full of twitch and weeds. It is not surprising that the villagers become embittered when they see land, which they so sorely need themselves and could make such good use of, badly farmed under their very noses. Resentment at such a state of things is at the bottom of much of the unrest and discontent among our rural population."

Our villages are in this state because at the time of the great Enclosures it was thought desirable that the villagers should have as little independence as possible and be compelled by economic pressure to give all their time and energy to the farmer. In the villages, as in the towns, the ruling classes were always thinking of the mischief that Satan finds for idle hands. They did not realise, as Mr. Clutton Brock has put it, in his *Studies in Christianity*, that Satan finds mischief for

busy hands. As he well says: "It is the most dutiful, the most industrious nation in the world that has made this war."

In truth, the qualities that our rulers a century ago sought to foster and develop in the towns that they made like prisons and in the villages when they deprived the cottagers of their common rights, of their gardens and of the little properties that gave them a kind of independence, were precisely the qualities that have brought such misery on Europe in the last four years.

It will occur to many readers of this article that the attitude of the ruling classes to the working classes a century ago has been largely the attitude of men to women down to our own times. It is a fortunate coincidence that women have succeeded in liberating men from this prejudice at the moment when the nation is about to face the task of rebuilding our town life and our village life on a new basis of human freedom and human opportunity. It is also a fortunate coincidence that women have been able to prove their power in the national emergency and to acquire experience and influence which will stand the nation in good stead in its pressing task. In the case of village reconstruction, for example, no scheme will succeed unless there is in the several districts a body of instructed, disinterested and resolute opinion which will demand not only that a vigorous policy shall be adopted, but that it shall be carried out in an unflinching spirit. One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the success of such movements as the *Women's Village Councils Federation*. Who will supervise and organise the preparation of the schemes of village replanning that are needed? Perhaps the County Councils; perhaps the County Agricultural Committees that have been set up during the war. The best course would be to appoint special bodies representative of different organisations, such as the County Agricultural Committees and the Agricultural Wage District Committees, with representatives of local authorities. It is essential that women should have a leading share in the work of these bodies. Women who have been devoting their energy for some years to the winning of the franchise could not find a more important field for their energy to-day. All the information that has been collected by women in different parts of the country for the use of Reconstruction Councils and other bodies should be of the greatest service in the task of educating and mobilising an effective public opinion.

Reviews.

In War and Peace. By Mary H. J. Henderson. (Erskine Macdonald Ltd. 3s. 6d. net. In aid of Dr. Elsie Inglis' Memorial Fund, Scottish Women's Hospitals.)

"All poetry should be—and all true poetry is—the very quintessence of life distilled by life's supremest circumstance. And so essential to it are the knowledge that comes of experience and the sympathy that comes of understnading."

These words are John Oxenham's introduction to Mary Henderson's little book of verse, "In War and Peace" ("Songs of a Scotswoman"). Miss Henderson possesses in abundance the experience referred to by Mr. Oxenham, for as our readers are aware, she was Administrator to the London Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospital (N.U.W.S.S.), under Dr. Elsie Inglis, and in that capacity saw active service in Russia and in Rumania. For this reason, wholly apart from the technical merits of the verse, her book will be read with eagerness by those to whom every detail of Dr. Inglis' great enterprise is of interest. But Miss Henderson shows a gift of poignancy appearing in such poems, for example, as "The Young Serbian" and "My Little Lad," which will win for her a wider public. We quote "The Young Serbian" in full.

"He was just a boy, as I could see,
For he sat in the tent there close by me.
I held the lamp with its flickering light,
And felt the hot tears blur my sight
As the doctor took the blood-stained bands
From both his brave, shell-shattered hands—
His boy hands, wounded more pitifully
Than Thine, O Christ, on Calvary.

"I was making tea in the tent where they,
The wounded, came in their agony;
And the boy turned when his wounds were dressed,
Held up his face like a child at the breast,
Turned and held his tired face up,
For he could not hold the spoon or cup,
And I fed him. . . . Mary, Mother of God,
All women tread where Thy feet have trod.

"And still on the battlefield of pain
Christ is stretched on His Cross again:
And the Son of God in agony hangs,
Womanhood striving to ease His pangs.
For each son of man is a son divine,
Not just to the mother who calls him 'mine,'
As he stretches out his stricken hand,
Wounded to death for the Mother Land."

"My Little Lad," with its naivety of diction and a sentiment whose sincerity saves it from sentimentality, expresses just what many an ordinary but heroic mother would like to say:—

"You used to wear a sailor suit,
With a collar of braided blue,
And you trotted about the whole day long
In the way that small boys do.

"You had a queer trick of scrambling
Like a squirrel up on me,
To hide your dear little face upon mine,
As if for security.

"And now you wear a sailor's suit
With gold braid on the sleeve,
And I hid my face up against your breast,
When you came on your last leave.

"When I sit now by the firelight,
In its flickering I can see
A strong man with his arms stretched out
Between the foe and me.

"The country's safety called for men,
And men came quick and glad.
Amongst the first you sprang to help—
My lad, my little lad!"

In a different class altogether are the more ambitious efforts in blank verse, "The Daughter of Jephthah" and "Judith's Reverie." These are less obviously the result of war knowledge, but they speak of deep truths common to all human experience. Space allows only of one excerpt from the former poem:—

"Oh, Power, from Whom I drawn my steadfastness!
Now, now, ere yet the sacrificial blade
Hews down for me life's hindering portal gate,
My spirit thrusts its hands between the bars,
My soul springs out beyond the walls of Death
Into the vast illimitable Unknown
Which holds for me if Thou, O Lord, be Truth,
What in this life Thou hast withheld from me.
So shall the children of this world record
Not Jephthah's daughter as untimely slain,
A sapling bough cut off before the bud
Had swelled to flower, but as a living branch
Grafted in God to bloom beyond the grave."

Towards the end of Miss Henderson's volume, we find her turning from death and dark things, as Shakespeare has taught that poets ought to turn, back to the light of common day, in which those who remain take up again their common tasks. In "The Vote," in spite of a certain crudity of form, Miss Henderson shows the faith that is in her, as it was always in her leader, Elsie Inglis; faith in the woman's movement as a force in the world not only before the war, but during it and after it. She utters a battle cry for that future when again women will be called to the spiritual warfare of peace, and in commending her book to our readers we commend also this call to the newly-enfranchised woman:

THE VOTE.

"At last the banner of achievement flies
Upon the summit of a Hope fulfilled;
Below, the tumult of past conflict dies,
The discords of our vanquished years are stilled.
Yet ever with our faces to that Light
Which shines upon the mountain tops beyond,
With staff of Triumph in our hands, to right
The wrong we go, still with our armour donned,
Our fight unfinished. Consecrated now
As knights of old who, kneeling, lowly laid
First on the Altar of a holy vow,
Then on their lips, a dedicated blade—
So do we offer, Lord, our new-won right
Upon the Altar of all human need."

Correspondence.

CASES UNDER 40D. THE NEED FOR WOMEN POLICE-COURT VISITORS.

MADAM,—Various letters have appeared in THE COMMON CAUSE about Regulation 40 D D.O.R.A. I think my experience in the Police Court here may prove of use to other Court Visitors who are anxious to fight the injustice of the Regulation.

The accused was a low type of girl, aged 22, in a miserable home, with an illegitimate baby of 18 months. A Cadet charged her with giving him venereal disease. The police took her on a warrant straight to a police-station cell. I heard of this the next morning, and at once secured the help of a lawyer, who applied for the week's remand. This was granted, but the magistrates would not set her free "from observation" till she had been examined by a doctor. (This, I think, was the result of an impression that the girl might take something to make diagnosis impossible.) We made our protest against this, but one of us took the girl that afternoon to the special doctor, and then she was allowed to go home. She was summarily dismissed the next day from her work on the land, and told that if she could prove her innocence she would be taken back. No name had appeared in the newspaper report. The case proved to be one of syphilis, and the lawyer advised pleading guilty, but he succeeded in discrediting the credibility of the Cadet, pointed out how before trial the girl had spent a night in the cells and had lost her work,

SAVE COAL

FUEL is a prime necessity of industry and commerce, and the scientific utilisation of our coal supplies—which are being drained at an alarming rate in proportion to those of our rivals—is a subject which calls for serious consideration by all concerned in the management of an industrial or a commercial undertaking or of a home.

To burn crude coal is unscientific and criminally wasteful: to burn gas—its purified essence—with due economy ensures all-round saving and is as beneficial to the individual as to the nation.

Coal is in various ways essential to our industrial supremacy: it is the mainstay of our manufactures, and as an export assists more than any other commodity in keeping up the rate of exchange.

For posterity's sake, then, as well as for our own our motto should be "Save Coal".

For further Information or Specific Advice please apply to

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION

47 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1

X a6c

and (the girl having already agreed) asked the Bench to allow of treatment in a hospital rather than punishment in a prison. The magistrates retired to consider their verdict. On their return, the Mayor told the girl that they were going *to deal with her under the First Offenders Act*, put her under the Police-Court Visitor as Probation Officer, and bind her over for twelve months if she would consent to go to a hospital and remain there till the medical authorities discharged her. This she very gladly consented to do, and as her Probation Officer, I took her straight to the hospital.

This is my second 40 D case in Court. In the first case (also defended), the woman could not be convicted on the medical evidence. The second case was much more difficult, as the medical evidence (of the highest possible status) proved the presence of disease—and magistrates must administer even unjust regulations. I think it was an inspiration on the part of our Mayor and a sympathetic Bench to remove the case from 40 D to the First Offenders Act, and then to accept the humane suggestion made by our lawyer. This case shows the all-importance of a woman being always in Court; and, in these cases of a lawyer instructed for the defence. And I do not think that there will be another arrest under warrant.

For obvious reasons I do not give the name of my town, and therefore can only sign myself

POLICE-COURT VISITOR.

EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE: THE DANGER OF A SHORT-SIGHTED VIEW.

MADAM,—A writer in THE COMMON CAUSE recently reported that a representative gathering of working women in a rural district were unanimous in declaring that the proposed extension of school-leaving age to sixteen was "unpardonable" in so far as it left the parents to support their children unaided for another two years. The opposition of the Lancashire cotton-spinners to the Bill whilst it was still under discussion in the House of Commons was based, of course, upon a similar feeling; probably it is shared by all but exceptionally devoted working-class parents.

Yet, as a matter of fact, this proposal will do more towards raising the general level of working-class comfort and prosperity within the next twenty years than any other recent legislative measure. It will do this, not only by relieving the labour market from the competition of underpaid and unorganised child labour; not only by creating a more intelligent and enlightened class of workers; but by providing the average working man with a most powerful argument for maintaining his wages at a decent level even when the present scandal of "war prices" begins slowly to abate. Any permanent attempt to subsidise low wages, whether by means of maintenance grants from the State or by the exploitation of children's labour, tends to bring wages down and keep them down; and, incidentally, to weaken the worker's self-respect and foster ill-feeling and bitterness between the class that *must* accept such subsidies and the class that can just afford, by a mighty effort, to do without them. No doubt some temporary system of maintenance grants will be necessary to relieve genuine hard cases; but this should be for a fixed and limited period; and at the end of that time the minimum wage in every industry will have risen all round, so that everybody, and not only the parents of growing families, will benefit. And this will be a better thing for the nation than any number of semi-charitable doles from private or public funds could be. No doubt the poor employer will have to pay the piper; but he would have to pay the piper anyway, through his rates and taxes, if not through his weekly wage-bill; and if he chooses the latter alternative he will, at the same time, secure a more efficient and contented class of employees; and he will also have a chance to prove his patriotism in the most direct and practical fashion.

M. MEARS.

A PLEA FOR THE TRANSFERABLE VOTE.

MADAM,—In your article on the General Election you point out the confusion which prevails in politics, but console your readers with the reflection that "we have still democracy."

Surely we ought to face the fact that we have barely begun the task of constructing true democracy, if that means that the will of the people should prevail. We have yet to secure social and educational conditions in which a stable and intelligent will of the people can come into existence. Nor have we an electoral system yet which could give expression to that will. In each constituency there are likely to be three or more candidates contesting one seat. The successful candidate will rarely represent more than a minority of electors. Now that the two-party system has gone, never to return, a system of multi-member constituencies with the single tranferable vote is essential to genuine representation.

M. M. GREEN.

Reports, Notices, etc.

MISS HELEN FRASER'S RETURN.

Members of the N.U.W.S.S. will be interested to hear that Miss Helen Fraser has arrived safely in England after her exceedingly successful lecturing tour in the United States of America, where she has been describing "The Work of British Women in the War." It will be remembered that last winter the American Women's Colleges asked Mrs. Fawcett to go and tell them something about the work of the women in England. Work for the Representation of the People Bill was still at its height, and Mrs. Fawcett felt that she could not leave the country. She therefore asked Miss Helen Fraser to go in her stead. The Women's Committee, Council of National Defence, which is the Official Federal Women's Committee in the War, on learning that Miss Fraser was coming, extended their invitation to her personally, and Miss Fraser had, therefore, a most important mission. She intended only to stay for six or eight weeks, but her first lectures aroused so much enthusiasm that invitations to speak poured in from all over America, and though she has stayed there for eight months, vast numbers of invitations have had to be refused. She has delivered 232 lectures in the 228 days of

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

her stay; besides writing her book, *Women and War Work*, published in New York,* which is extensively used as a text-book by American women in every part of the United States. Her lectures have taken her into twenty-seven States, and into Canada. On her arrival she was received by President Wilson at the White House, and had a very cordial welcome from him and from other representatives of the American Government.

A large part of her work has been that of conferring with groups of American women; and the Women's Land Army of America was inaugurated at a meeting at which Miss Fraser was present. The Illinois Training Farm was a direct result of the meeting she addressed in Chicago. Vassar College (whose president sent the original invitation) had a series of lectures and conferences; Wellesley College, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Goucher, Barnard, Columbia University, and a large number of State Universities heard her message. She spoke at Sanders Theatre, Harvard, and at Woolsey Hale, Yale. In New York, Chicago, Phildelphia, Boston (whither she had to return repeatedly), Pittsburg, Cleveland, Kansas City, Buffalo and other great cities. Men's organisations, such as the Union Club, Cleveland, and the Chicago Association of Commerce, declare her speeches among the finest British speeches made in America.

Mrs. Chapman Catt says that Miss Fraser's message has led women to enlist in war service all over the country, and that it has performed an even more important service in uniting the spirit of Great Britain and America in a way which will effectively assist in the conduct of the war, and may lead to a better understanding and a closer union of purpose when the war happily comes to an end. Dr. Anna Shaw writes, that all who have listened to Miss Fraser have been "not only intensely moved, but stirred by an active desire to serve and to aid in carrying on the war to a victorious conclusion, in the hope that when peace comes it will be a peace which shall give to the children of the world security from the frightful menace of war for all time to come."

Many Government officials and others write with equal enthusiasm. We have not space to quote them here, but we shall all wish to congratulate Miss Fraser on her magnificent piece of work. The extent of her labours fills one with admiration. We are told that in two days she gave eight lectures, and in one week twenty-two lectures and conferences! Suffragists who remember Miss Fraser's exertions at by-elections in the old days may not be so astonished, but certainly everybody else will! We are glad to hear that Miss Fraser is safe back, and we hope she will take a little rest before resuming her labours in England.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN SUFFRAGE LEADER.

The Suffragists of New York are mourning the loss of Mr. John Purroy Mitchell, formerly Mayor of Greater New York, who gave most valuable help to the cause of women's enfranchisement during two campaigns. On many occasions he gave women an opportunity of taking their due part in public affairs, notably when he appointed Katherine B. Davis, a member of the City Suffrage Party, to be Commissioner of Corrections. In the course of a resolution of regret, the officers and captains of the Women's Suffrage movement recorded that by Mr. Mitchell's death "our City has lost one of its ablest citizens, our country one of its staunchest patriots, and democracy one of its most loyal supporters."

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Margaret Jones.
Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Alys Russell.
Secretaries:
Miss Evans, Mrs. Hubback (Information and Parliamentary).

Offices—Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, Ox, London. Telephone—Museum 2668.

Headquarter Notes.

Treasurer's Appeal.

How to Help the N.U.W.S.S. Headquarters in the Holidays.
An Open Letter to the Societies of the N.U.W.S.S.

Funds are urgently needed at Headquarters. I know it is not always easy to collect money by appeals in holiday time. I have not, however, forgotten that in 1916 a number of our Societies organised jumble sales in aid of our funds, and thus collected the respectable sum of about £325, which was of great assistance to our work. I am very anxious to raise double this amount by a series of Jumble Sales this summer. I have set my heart on raising £650, because that is exactly the sum by which we have had to encroach on our reserve fund in the last six months, and I should like our autumn work to start with this sum once more in hand for carrying out our new programme. Your delegates voted for this programme at the Council Meetings in March. Will not your society support their vote by making an effort during the holidays to raise the essential money to put it into effect? A small Jumble Sale need not entail a great deal of labour for anyone during holiday months. If every member of your Society is told that a sale will be held in the autumn and is asked to collect articles for it during August and September, you will find, I believe, that a surprisingly large sum may be realised in the autumn.

The West Riding Federation has already raised £15 for us by an American sale. Southampton and Bradford have promised jumble sales; Oxford and Berkhampstead, Hitchin, Stevenage and district, and Oxted and Limpsfield have promised to help either by sales, special appeals, or other methods. Basingstoke and New Milton will contribute

* See review in The Common Cause, March 1st, 1918.

Isn't it well Worth While?

"And now I must thank the Association most heartily and sincerely for all they have done for me since the War. The continual arrival of different parcels, which are so welcome, seems wonderful, so I have wanted for nothing materially.
June 13th, 1918. *"H. R."*

THUS writes a prisoner who has been interned since the beginning of the War, and numberless others tell of the joy and comfort derived from the parcels sent them from Home.

10/- will supply one parcel

but any subscription, however small, is thankfully received, as the need grows more pressing. Each week more names come in, and the demand on our resources becomes heavier, while we are entirely dependent on the generosity of the public for means wherewith to supply these brave fellows with sheer necessaries of life.

Who will help us by sending a donation to the Founder,

Rev. HUGH B. CHAPMAN, 7, Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2

THE ROYAL SAVOY ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR

President: THE COUNTESS OF PLYMOUTH.
Vice-President: LADY PHYLLIS WINDSOR CLIVE.
Chairman: Mr. D. N. SHAW.

Registered under the War Charities Act.
Authorised by the Central Prisoners of War Committee.

Grading of Milk

1. Ordinary Milk
2. Grade B Milk—May be sold at 1d. a quart more than Ordinary Milk.
3. Grade A Milk—May be sold at 4d. a quart more than Ordinary Milk.
4. IDEAL GRADE :—

IDEAL MILK

Controlled Price 11½d. per Tin.

"Ideal" is the richest full-cream milk, produced under exceptionally clean and hygienic conditions from the healthiest cows. The excess moisture only is removed, nothing is added. When concentrated the milk is packed in hermetically sealed tins, and finally sterilised to destroy all germs. This process makes Ideal Milk absolutely pure—makes it the "Ideal Grade." No bottles to return or to get broken with "Ideal."

Use diluted, in place of milk. Undiluted it replaces the now unobtainable cream for every purpose—except

IT WON'T "WHIP"

Packed by the well-known firm of Nestlé and sold by all Grocers & Stores.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

It will stand out amongst hundreds!

The "Common Cause" Hut on Salisbury Plain will stand out amongst hundreds of other Y.W.C.A. huts and hostels in England and France as one of the three provided entirely by readers of this paper.

"COMMON CAUSE". HUT No. 1.

This hut is doing a wonderful work at Coventry. It has over 1,000 members and is the largest and best equipped Y.W.C.A. hut ever erected.

"COMMON CAUSE" HUT No. 2.

The largest Y.W.C.A. hut on the Western Front. It is crowded every day and is a perfect boon to the girls in France.

"COMMON CAUSE" HUT No. 3.

Now completely erected on Salisbury Plain for the W.A.A.C. girls recently drafted into the district for important war work.

Since our last appeal readers of the "Common Cause" have generously sent us £96 towards the £136 required to complete Hut No. 3 which was opened July 31. We still want £40 in order to hand it over to the Y.W.C.A. as completely provided by "Common Cause" Readers.

Will you help to free our Hut from debt?

£40 needed to complete the £750 originally asked. Donations should be addressed to The Editor of the "Common Cause," Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W.1.

to the Southampton sale, and Wokingham has sent us some money. Will not other societies help us to raise the £650 which we must have by October?

Alys Russell.

Marriage of the Manager of "The Common Cause."

Readers of The Common Cause will be interested to hear of the marriage of Miss Longley, the well-known and popular Manager of the paper. They will also be delighted to hear that her marriage does not mean that she is leaving The Common Cause, to which she has rendered such devoted and successful service for six years. Mrs. Lewer, as we must now call her, has gone away for a brief war-time honeymoon, but will return to her work next month.

Large numbers of members of the N.U.W.S.S. who have worked with her for the Suffrage cause and have assisted her labours by selling the paper, will, we are sure, wish to join with us in the warmest good wishes to her, and in congratulations to Mr. Lewer.

Permanent Fund and New Citizens' Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	241	18	9
Mrs. Layton	5	0	0
Mrs. Hicks	10	0	
Miss Nessa H. White	10	0	
Mrs. Lawson Dodd	10	0	
Mrs. Gregory Rose-Innes ...	5	5	0
Miss F. M. Harvey	2	0	0
Miss Lucy Silcox	1	0	0
Miss Mary Milligan		5	0
Mrs. Hersch	1	0	0
Miss S. L. Joseph	1	0	0
Mr. J. R. A. Matthews		2	6
Petersfield Suffragist		2	0
	£259	3	3

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1918 ...	2,913	3	1
Received from June 7th to July 31st, 1918:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Miss M. E. Edwards		2	6
Mrs. Holme	1	1	0
Miss Ursula Thompson	5	5	0
Miss A. V. Cutton	1	1	0
Miss Amy Osborn (Two years)		10	0
Lady Wright (Two years) ...	4	4	0
Mr. F. C. Collier		10	0
Mrs. Gibb		5	0
Miss E. M. Gardner	1	0	0
Mrs. Alys Russell	10	0	0
Mrs. Henry Fawcett	10	0	0
Miss D. G. Lawson	1	0	0
Mrs. Theodore Williams ...		10	0
Countess Cairns	1	1	0
Rev. E. and Mrs. Giles	3	0	0
Mrs. F. C. Tubbs	2	2	0
A. O. M.	1	0	0
Mrs. C. Hensley Hopkins ...		2	0
Miss A. Neligan		10	6
Mrs. Greig		10	0
Mrs. McCarthy		10	0
Mrs. Morse		5	0
Miss C. Taylor	1	1	0
Miss Helena Frank		5	0
Mrs. G. Stewart Robertson ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Clark		5	0
AFFILIATION FEES.			
Keswick W.S.S.	2	0	0
Sevenoaks W.S.S.	2	2	0
Ealing and Acton W.S.S. ...		18	9
Gateshead W.S.S.	1	8	9
Wolverhampton W.S.S.	1	0	0
John O'Groats W.S.S.		7	0
Trowbridge W.S.S.		7	6
Dewsbury W.S.S.		10	0
Burnley W.S.S.		6	0
Worcester W.S.S.	1	4	0
Southampton W.S.S.	1	0	0
Baildon and Shipley W.S.S. ...		15	6
Ilkley W.S.S.	1	1	0
S. Somerset W.S.S., Crewkerne Branch		10	0
Exmouth W.S.S.		10	0
DONATIONS.			
Northampton W.C.A.		10	0
Woking W.S.S.	6	16	8
Miss Matheson		14	0
Anonymous		3	0
Guildford W.S.S.	55	19	4
Mrs. Henry J. Wilson	2	0	0
Miss P. Foxton		5	0
Miss Cooper		2	6
Derby W.S.S.	5	0	0
W. Riding Federation	15	3	4
Keighley W.S.S.	5	0	0
Miss M. E. Verrall	1	0	0
Miss A. S. Verrall	1	0	0
Mrs. A. Hutchinson	1	0	0
Midhurst W.S.S.	5	0	0
Mrs. Dunn (Quarterly donation)	2	10	0
Mr. Dunn (Quarterly donation)	2	10	0
CELEBRATION FUND.			
Miss Isabel Hervey	3	0	0
Miss Helen Fraser	2	2	0
LENDING AND REFERENCE LIBRARY.			
Anonymous	105	0	0
	£3,177	0	5

"The Common Cause" Hut.

	£	s.	d
Already acknowledged ...	700	18	9
Miss Tonkin		10	0
Miss A. H. Begbie	2	2	0
Mrs. A. N. Briggs	1	0	0
Mrs. Sinclair		10	0
Miss M. Bradley	1	0	0
Mrs. Hartland (further donation)	2	0	0
Dr. Elizabeth Courtland ...	5	0	0
Miss Crease		5	0
	£713	5	9

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, much new work being undertaken, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or to Miss Gosse, Joint Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to July 25th, 1918	338,986	6	2
Further donations received to July 31st, 1918:—			
*Further donations from America and Canada, per Miss Kathleen Burke: Per Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Co., London, per Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, for extension scheme of Dr. Ivens, at Royaumont (£4,192 17s. 5d.), Balance at order for "Madge Neill Fraser Memorial" Fund, per Sir Edmund Walker, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto (£115 8s. 5d.)	4,308	5	10
Miss Winifred Temporal, Sale of Hymn, "Peace," by Miss Temporal	2	7	0
*Birmingham Burns Club, per Robt. MacKenzie, Esq., Hon Treas., further donation from Birmingham Ward Flag Day, held on April 13th, for "Birmingham Section" (Sallanches) (already received, £1,652 19s.)	11	12	3
*Further donation from the S.W.H. Fund, Wellington, per T. McKenzie, Esq., Ne[illegible]			

	£	s.	d.
Zealand Government Offices, London	412	15	6
*Strand Grammar School Whitefield, Nr. Manchester, per Miss Beckett, for "Stand Grammar School" Bed (Royaumont)	12	10	0
*"A. F. A."	5	0	0
*Gateshead W.S.S., per Mrs. J. T. Dunn	1	11	0
*Mrs. Glendinnen, of Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas	10	0	
*Mrs. Tiffany, of New York (Monthly donation)	5	3	5
*Miss Constance B. Thresher (Quarterly donation)	2	10	0
*Ascot W.S.S., per Miss Forrester, Hon. Treas., Result of Lavender Market, held on July 20th, for further upkeep of the "Ascot" Beds: "Ascot" No. 2 (Corsica) (£25), "Ascot" No. 3 (Royaumont) (£25), "Ascot" No. 4 (Salonica) (£25), "Ascot" No. 5 (Salonica) (£25)	100	0	0
*Hugh Roberts, Esq.	10	10	0
Anonymous		10	0
*Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S., per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas. (July donations: *Part Proceeds of "Martin Chuzzlewit" Entertainment, given by the Glasgow Dickens Society, per Wm. Christie Cowan, Esq. (£145), *James Templeton, Esq., per Mrs. F. J. Stephen (£100), *Millport and Cumbrae Flag Day, per Miss Gardner (£41 10s.), *Per J. D. McKinnon, Esq.: Kildonan District Flag Day Appeal (£16), Collection taken at Concert in Craigdhu Boarding House, East Bennan Arran, per Mrs. Stewart (£5 0s. 6d.) (£21 0s 6d.), *Paisley Fund, per Miss Paterson: Further donation from the Sale of Work at Anchor Mills Recreation Grounds, on September 15th 1917, from the Anchor Bowling Club and V.A.D. (£10), Mrs. Thomson, Ardgowan (£5 5s.), Mrs. Wallace, Colla (£2) (£17 5s.), Collection taken at Concert given by Miss Neill Fraser's Concert Party in Seamill Hydropathic (£10 5s.), Collection taken at Concert given by Miss Neill Fraser's Concert Party in Wemyss Bay Hydropathic (£6 2s. 6d.), Miss Baxter (£1 to be earmarked for the Dr. Elsie Inglis Memorial) (£6), *Staff of Glasgow High School for Girls, per Miss A. B. Reid, for Dr. Elsie Inglis Memorial Hostel, in Edinburgh (£5 5s.), Miss Mary Boyd (£5), *Ayr W.S.S., per Mrs. Alexander (£4 10s.), *Machrie Bay Flag Day, Arran, per Miss Cameron (£3 0s. 7d.), *Mrs Cecil Foggo, Zastron, South Africa (£2 7s. 6d.), *Mrs Anderson, Collecting Box in Crianlarich Station (£1 2s. 6d.), John McWilliams, Esq. (£1 1s.), Miss Mary Duncan (10s. 6d.), Miss Gordon (5s.), *Workmen's Scheme:* *Employees, Motherwell and Edinburgh District Railways, per D. Hathorn, Esq., per Mrs. Jackson (£69 11s. 5d.), *Employees, Messrs. The Steel Company of Scotland, Hallside Works, Hallside (£22 14s. 3d.), *Employees, Special War Fund, Messrs. Barr & Stroud (£20), *Employers and Employees, Messrs. John & James White, Rutherglen (£19 6s. 3d.), *Employees, Messrs Wm. Simons & Co. Ltd. (£7 4s.), *"Atlas Works War Relief Fund," Messrs. The North British Locomotive Co. Ltd., Springburn (£5 5s.), *"Kelvin Workers' War Relief" (Workers and Staff, Messrs. Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird) (£5), *Machine Shop Employees, Messrs. J. & T. Boyd, Shettleston (£5), *Employees, Messrs. Hay, Nisbet & Co. Ltd. (£2 10s.), *Head Office Staff, Messrs. Nobel's Explosives Co. Ltd. (£2 6s. 6d.), *Employees, Messrs Wm. Martin, Sons & Co., Coatbridge (£2 2s.), *Workshop Employees of Messrs. McSymon & Potter (£2 2s.), *Messrs. David Bennie & Sons Ltd. (£2 2s.), *Employees, Messrs. Cassel Cyanide Co. Ltd. (£2), *The Barrhead Co-operative Society Ltd. (£1), *Employees, Messrs. Alexander Jack & Co. Ltd., Motherwell (18s. 7d.)	537	7	1
*Employees, Messrs Brownlee & Co. Ltd., Caledonian Saw Mills, Grangemouth, per Geo. Leishman, Esq., per Miss E. Rachel Jamieson, Organiser S.W.H.	1	7	6
*Staff and Girls of Ware Grammar School for Girls, per The Headmistress, Ware	12	0	0
*Mrs. Colson, Oxford, per Miss A. Brabart, Hon. Treas., Oxford W.S.S.	1	1	0
*Colonel James Davidson, V.D. National Bank House, Kirriemuir	2	2	0
*Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose (Monthly donation)		10	0
*Andrew Mitchell	2	2	0
Mr. M. J. P. Jardine	30	0	0
*H. S. Murray, Esq.	100	0	0
Mrs. Stephen	2	2	0
Staff and Pupils, Pates' Grammar School for Girls, North Street, Cheltenham	1	0	0
*Collected per Mrs. Young, for "Trinity Heroes" Bed (Royaumont): James A. Ferguson, Esq. (£2 2s.), Archibald McKelvie, Esq. (5s.) ...	2	7	0
Miss Betty Colebrook	1	0	0
*Result of Guessing Competition organised by Mrs. J. K. Ballantyne, per Miss Robertson, for "Innerleithen and Walkerburn" Beds (Salonica)	7	0	3
Mrs. D. Mackay	2	0	0
*Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser, Tobias Matthay Pianoforte School, 6, Castle Street, Edinburgh ...	15	0	0
*John S. Gibb, Esq.	5	0	0
*From a Friend at Aberdour ...		15	0
Captain A. L. Anderson	2	2	0
Mr. R. E. Dejay	2	0	0
*Per Miss Geraldine Cooke: Miss MacIntyre, Hon. Treas., Dundee W.S.S., Sale of Books "War and Peace" (£8 8s. 6d.), High School for Girls, per Miss E. A. Bolton, Headmistress, Saville Hall, Halifax, Result of Miss Walker's Lecture on Serbia (£1 8s.) ...	9	16	6
*Per Miss Etta Shankland, Organiser, S.W.H.: Greenock Penny Weekly Collection for June (£33 19s. 6d.) (£25 for further 6 months, "Greenock Penny" Bed [Corsica] and £8 19s. 6d., 1st instalment for Artificial Leg, for Milentia Mikosovitch, occupant of "Greenock Penny" Bed), *Workers Messrs. Wm. Fulton & Co., per James Guy, Esq. (7th donation) (£10), *Glen Yard Iron Workers' Patriotic Club, per Andrew Quinn, Esq., Sec., for Artificial Leg for Milentia Mikosovitch, Serbian, (£5), *Firm & Workers, Messrs. Wm. Hamilton & Co., Port Glasgow, for upkeep of "Glen Shipbuilding Yard" Bed (Sallanches) (56th-58th donations) (£4 2s. 4d.), *Messrs. Hally & Co., Auchterarder, Sale of Paper Tubes, upkeep of "Hally & Co., Auchterarder" Bed (Sallanches) (£2 18s. 5d.), *Girls of the Clyde School, Greenock, per Miss Purves, for upkeep of School Bed (Corsica) (14s. 6d.)	36	14	9
*per Mrs. Robertson: Employees, Portland Forge Co. Ltd.	1	10	3
	£344	6	5

*Denotes further donations.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Names of Beds.	*Donors.*
"Birmingham Section" (Sallanches, further donation)	Birmingham Burns Club, per Robt. McKenzie, Esq., Hon. Treas.
"Stand Grammar School" (Royaumont, further 3 months)	Per Miss Beckett.
"Ascot" No. II. (Corsica, further 6 months)	Ascot W.S.S., per Miss Forrester, Hon. Treas.
"Ascot" No. III. (Royaumont, further 6 months)	Ascot W.S.S., per Miss Forrester, Hon. Treas.
"Ascot" No. IV. (Salonica, further 6 months)	Ascot W.S.S., per Miss Forrester, Hon. Treas.
"Ascot" No. V. (Salonica, further 6 months)	Ascot W.S.S., per Miss Forrester, Hon. Treas.
"Motherwell and Edinburgh District Railways Employees" (Salonica, further 1 year)	Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee, per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Greenock Penny" (Corsica, further 6 months)	Per Miss Etta Shankland.

Erratum.

The report of the opening of the Third COMMON CAUSE Hut in our last week's issue contained a small error. The Countess of Portsmouth is President of the National Y.W.C.A., and Lady Proctor is Chairman of the War Department. We regret the mistake, and apologise to these two ladies.

MOTOR DRIVING & MECHANISM.
TRAIN AT
The HON. GABRIELLE BORTHWICK'S WORKSHOPS Ltd.
8, BRICK STREET, Piccadilly. W.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR
MOTOR DESPATCH RIDING & AMBULANCE DRIVING.
Officially recommended School R.A.C.
Tel. 5740 Mayfair.

Please contribute to the "Common Cause" Development Fund!

Keep the Woman's Paper Going.

Help it to take its place among the other important weeklies which in politics and social affairs illustrate the points of view most interesting to men.

Women Voters
Women Workers
Women Teachers
Women Writers
Women Statesmen
} Take and read "The Common Cause"!

THE COMMON CAUSE.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BRITISH ISLES, 10s. 10d.....ABROAD, 13s. PER ANNUM
ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE, *Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1, and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advt. Representative S. R. Le Mare.*

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page -	12	0	0
Half Page -	6	0	0
Quarter Page	3	0	0
Per Inch (wide col.)	12	0	

Narrow column:—	£	s.	d.
Per Column	4	0	0
„ Inch -		8	0

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUMBER OF WORDS.	ONCE.		THREE TIMES.		SIX TIMES.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
20	1	6	4	0	7	6
30	2	3	6	3	12	0
40	3	0	8	6	16	0

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MARRIAGE.

LEWER—LONGLEY.—On Aug. 8, at St. Saviour's, Westminster, by the Rev. A. G. D. Capel, vicar of St. Gennys, Cornwall (brother-in-law of the bridegroom), Henry William Lewer, F.S.A., of Priors, Loughton, Essex, to Mabel Maud Longley, elder daughter of the late Albert Longley and Mrs. Longley, of 17, St. George's-square, S.W.

MISS MAUDE ROYDEN preaches in the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, next Sunday, at the 6 p.m. service. Subject: "Poetry and Religion."

EDUCATIONAL.

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Home School on Progressive Thought lines. Large garden, cricket field, sea bathing; all exams. Special care given to backward and delicate girls.—Principal: Miss Richardson, B.A.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
REGENT'S PARK, N.W. 1.
Principal: Miss M. J. TUKE, M.A.
FOR RESIDENT and DAY STUDENTS.
DEGREE COURSES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE
SECONDARY TRAINING DEPARTMENT
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.
TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK.
For particulars of Scholarships and Bursaries, and for the College Calendar, apply to THE PRINCIPAL.

LADY DISPENSERS.
Complete courses of training commence in May, August, November and February, at
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE
190, CLAPHAM RD., S.W.9.
Principals { G. S. V. WILLS, Ph.C. (Founder, 1874).
P. H. WOODNOTH, M.P.S.
Prospectus post free on Application.
Telephone: 1728 Brixton.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

POSITIONS VACANT.

GENTLEWOMAN, as Gardening Companion or Housemate; in the Autumn; knowledge of poultry, bees and housekeeping useful; training not essential; literary tastes and modern ideas desirable.—A. V. D., Somerdon, Sidmouth.

GENTLEWOMAN, to share housework and care of little girl (three); charwoman twice weekly.—Mrs. Pantcheva, Kinross, Buckhurst Hill, Essex

LADY WANTED.—To share household duties with one lady, and read aloud a little daily; occasional charwoman; Country.—State salary, references, Box 7,835, Common Cause Offices, 62, Oxford-street, London, W. 1.

SECRETARY-COMPANION wanted for a few months by member of the N.U.W.S.S. recovering from illness; suffragist interested in N.U. work preferred.—Box 7,813, Common Cause Office.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY are open to appoint women of good social position as Agents. Special Women's Branch dealing with Annuities and Endowments; special facilities for women; National War Bonds by Instalments; free Life Assurance; no medical examination.—Apply Miss Rochford, 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Cook and House-parlourmaid, or one capable woman for entire work; small house; one lady. Man boots.—Shawcross, Knebworth.

WANTED.—Refined girl, young, strong, active, good speaker, as lady-nurse for three young children; some experience Nurseries wanted; some washing and ironing; Country home outside Glasgow.—Apply Buchanan Whinfield, Prestwick (temporarily).

WANTED.—Superior middle-aged, active, reliable person for house-parlour work; one lady; another maid kept, and weekly help given.—Write fully, stating wages required, Mrs. Cotton, Woolmer Green, Knebworth, Herts.

WANTED.—Two Educated Ladies, one must have Social Study Diploma or experience in War Pensions Committee work; the other, experience in Rescue and Preventive work.—Apply, stating experience and salary, Honorary Secretary, Birmingham Citizens' Committee.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or Lady's Help, trained cook, active, for 3 ladies, end September.—Write Mrs. Hitchcock, Garth, Fleet, Hants

PROFESSIONAL.

AUDITOR AND VISITING ACCOUNTANT.—Miss M. E. Moore (Mathematical Tripos, Cambridge) undertakes Audits, Accounting, and Income Tax Recovery.—Alderman's House, Alderman's-walk, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

INCOME-TAX Abatements.—Claims for return of excess tax made out by Miss C. A. Moffett, B.A., 9, Somerset-rd., Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049

MEDICAL, Etc.

A CHANCE FOR THE EDUCATED WOMAN.

POSTS Await Women Graduates of the Chester College of Pharmacy. Train here as Dispenser or Pharmacist and you get the best modern training obtainable. Success at Exams. awaits you. Individual interest taken in each student. Send now for Free Booklet to Secretary, College of Pharmacy, Hoole, Chester.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN Surgeon Dentist

FREDK. G. BOUCHER Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.

Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man. Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

ELECTROLYSIS for removal of superfluous hair, moles, etc. Face Massage and Electrical Hair Treatment. Lessons given and Certificates granted. Address Miss Theakston, 54, Devonshire-street, W. 1

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

EXPERT TYPEWRITING of every description, beautifully typed and carefully examined. Accuracy a speciality.—Miss Neal, Walter House, 52, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. (Gerrard 1472.)

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—4, Chapel Walks, Manchester. Tel.: 3402 City.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

Enquiries solicited. R. Chomley-Holme, *General Manager.*

GARDENING.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—Practical training; vegetable, fruit, and flower growing. Month or term. Healthy outdoor life; from 60 gns. per annum. Gardening year begins in September. Visitors received if accommodation permits.—Illustrated prospectus of Peake-Ridley, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

GOWNS, BLOUSES, LINGERIE, Etc.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred. Many testimonials.—Beatrice, "C.C." Office. (No postcards.)

THE STEMPEL BODICE for Women Workers.—Support without Bones; Netting, 12s. 6d., Coutil, 10s. 6d., post free. Send for self-measurement form. Cash with order.—Beatrice Stemple, 17, Uplands-road, Hornsey, London, N. 8.

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second-avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT

Up to 7s. per tooth pinned on vulcanite; 12s. on silver; 15s. on gold; £2 on platinum. Also highest value given for Old Gold and Silver Jewellery. Any condition (broken or otherwise) Cash or offer by return If offer not accepted, parcel returned post free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mention "Common Cause."

S. CANN & CO., 69a, Market St., Manchester.
Established 1850.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, Common Cause, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford-street, W. 1.

BLOUSE LINEN, fine Irish Linen for Ladies' Blouses, snow-white, one blouse-length 4s. 6d., or three blouse-lengths for 13s. 3d.; postage 6d. Send for Bargain List.—HUTTON'S (159), Larne, Ireland.

Real HARRIS, LEWIS, and SHETLAND HOMESPUNS

Direct from the Makers. Special light weights for Ladies wear—all shades. *Patterns and Prices on Application*
S. A. NEWALL & SONS, Stornoway, Scotland.
State shade desired and whether for Gent's or Ladies' wear

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

The large London Market enables
ROBINSON Bros. of
5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's) W., & 123, Finchurch St., E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVER PLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.
ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post

WANTED.—Costumes, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings Specially good prices given.—Hélène, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough.

TO LET.

PRETTILY Furnished 3-roomed Flat to let.—Suit two ladies; gas fires in rooms; geyser bath; kitchen; balcony. Five minutes from Harringay, G.N. Easy distance from trams, 'buses and tubes. Occupier's own house; 18s. 6d. weekly.—17, Uplands-road, Hornsey, N. 8.

TO LET.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD—3 unfurnished rooms, with use of bathroom, in Lady's house, 15s. per week.—Box 7,822, Common Cause Office.

UNFURNISHED, in private house, 3-4 rooms, kitchen, cooker, electric light, use bath.—M., 9, Gordon-street, W.C. 1.

UNFURNISHED.—One or two rooms, suitable Offices, Sale rooms, Professional or General Business purposes.—Constante Cornwell, 88, Brompton-road (opposite Harrod's), S.W. 3.

WANTED.

UNFURNISHED or furnished bed-sitting room wanted by lady worker; second week September, in Hampstead Garden Suburb or Westminster; for winter months or permanency.—Apply Miss Peterson, 45, St. Andrew's-street, Cambridge.

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys.—Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up); spacious house, grounds, bath, billiards, tennis, croquet, motor cars, magnificent scenery; vegetarians accommodated; 38s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. week.—Photos, prospectus, Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

ST. BARNABAS HOME OF REST FOR LADIES. The Common, Southwold.—Inclusive terms from 17s. per week. Nurses and other war-workers especially invited.—Particulars from the Hon. Sec., Miss Perry.

THE HEUGH, Aysgarth S.O., Yorks. Board-residence. Meat ration supplemented by vegetarian dishes and country produce. Convalescents received. Enquiries, which must be accompanied by stamped envelope, from Miss Smith.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's-court-square, S.W. 5 (Warwick-rd. corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; write or call for tariff; strictly inclusive terms; unequalled for comfort and attention; own private garage free. B. and B., 5s. Tel.: Western 344.

HOSTEL for Lady War Workers and others; terms moderate, by day or week; convenient for all parts.—Mrs. Wilkinson, 59, Albany-st., Regent's Park (Portland-rd. Station). Telephone: 3184 Mayfair.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined.—13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bed room, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

I enclose Donation / Subscription of £ : s. d. to the Funds of the N.U.W.S.S.
and Subscription £ : s. d. for the Common Cause (Rates: 10/10 12 months, 5/5 6 months, 2/9 3 months)

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss Esq., or other Title.)

Adaress _____

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria," and made payable to: The Hon. Treasurer, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1.

Printed (and the Trade supplied) by the National Press Agency Ltd., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London. E.C. 4, for the Proprietors, The Common Cause Publishing Co. Ltd., and Published at Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son.